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ABSTRACT

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) used its $105 million appropriation for fiscal year 1987 to support three major program areas in the 13 state region: (1) creating and retaining regional jobs; (2) assisting in construction of basic facilities, particularly water and sewer systems, in the region's 90 poorest counties; and (3) working toward completion of the Appalachian Development Highway System. Economic and human resource development activities focused on community infrastructure, vocational training, assistance to small businesses, and "regional program initiatives," a new category. This latter category included support for 63 school dropout prevention projects; 31 adult literacy programs; educational programs promoting entrepreneurship; education programs tailored to the needs of specific business sectors; health care services for rural and indigent populations; and technology transfer projects addressing industrial obsolescence or new employment opportunities. ARC compiled and analyzed social and economic data on the region, by county, and supported studies to identify areas that could be strong regional research and development centers and also to: assess the effect of changes in the Medicare payment system on rural hospitals; study medical indigence; analyze the economic development potential of continuing care retirement communities; and evaluate education reform undertaken in rural and small school districts since 1983. The report includes details on appropriations and distribution of funding by project type and by state; state and regional maps; a directory of local development districts; and county population change data. (SV)

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1987 Annual Report

ED300178

Appalachian Regional Commission

RC016793

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APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20235

March 31, 1988

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you for the transmittal to the Congress a report on the activities carried on under this Act during Fiscal Year 1987.

The report outlines the work of the Appalachian Regional Commission with the thirteen states that make up the Appalachian Region.

Respectfully yours,

WINIFRED A. PIZZANO
Federal Co-Chairman

CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.
Governor of South Carolina
States' Co-Chairman

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The Appalachian Region

What is Appalachia?

Appalachia, as defined in the legislation from which the Appalachian Regional Commission derives its authority, is a 195,000-square-mile region that follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West Virginia and parts of twelve other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

HIGHLIGHTS

In FY 1987, the Appalachian Regional Commission pursued its major objectives—new jobs and development of human resources—by initiating and supporting programs to strengthen Appalachia's industries and growing businesses and to upgrade the Region's work force.

Transfer of new technologies to traditional industries, education of a skilled and adaptable work force and development of an entrepreneurial spirit that can create new jobs through creation of small and medium-sized businesses were targeted for special attention.

ARC's study of the economic health of the nation's counties revealed a graphic portrait of rural areas in distress throughout the nation. Like many parts of Appalachia, rural parts of other regions continue to suffer the aftereffects of recession: stagnant economic growth, loss of population and high unemployment. By the end of FY 1987, the Commission was preparing recommendations based on ARC's 23 years of development experience to address the problem of rural economic decline.

Strategic Initiatives

At a Commission meeting in February 1987, Federal Co-Chairman Winifred A. Pizzano, States' Co-Chairman Arch A. Moore, Jr., governor of West Virginia, and ten other Appalachian governors adopted new policies designed to make ARC's programs more responsive to continuing shifts in regional economic patterns.

Adoption of the policies was the culmination of a comprehensive joint staff review of ARC's development strategy initiated six months earlier under the leadership of Federal Co-Chairman Pizzano.

Most significant as the states respond to changing economic conditions is a new program providing for "special regional initiatives," which allows states to design innovative projects to address a specific economic opportunity such as technology transfer or export development, or a problem such as school dropout prevention or rural health care needs.

Other types of projects that might be funded as special initiatives include entrepreneurial training, adult literacy programs, infant mortality reduction programs, state school reform initiatives and improvement of education through parent/school/community/business partnerships.

One result of new policies adopted at the meeting was an increase from 76 to 90 in the number of counties eligible for "distressed county" funding by the end of FY 1987.

Another new policy designates counties that have attained economic parity with the rest of the nation as "economically competitive" counties. In these counties, program emphasis will generally be on special regional initiatives that will take advantage of their improved economic status.

ARC's Jobs and Private Investment Program, successfully used to target $275 million in Commission funding to areas of critical need and to leverage more than $1.7 billion in private investments during the early 1980s, was replaced by the new Area Economic and Human Resource Development Program. Most Commission nonhighway projects will be funded under this category.

At the same time, the Commission's basic objectives remain intact: completion of the Appalachian Development Highway System, building facilities needed to promote the growth of industry and commerce and special funding to provide basic community facilities in the Region's poorest counties.

At the February meeting, the Commission also adopted a resolution providing for a study of the cost of completing the Appalachian Development Highway System, on which future Commission highway policy will be based.

Program Managers Meet

Five newly elected governors were among the eleven present at the February 1987 Commission meeting, so during the summer of 1987, Commission and state program managers met for tours of innovative ARC projects to acquaint newcomers with Commission operations in the areas of community development, human resources, housing and enterprise development and to discuss the opportunities afforded to the states by newly adopted program directions.

In eastern Kentucky, program managers saw, among other ARC-funded projects, a new water treatment system, the Pikeville "cut-through," a school dropout prevention project and the Mud Creek Clinic. In central Pennsylvania, the emphasis was on enterprise development, with a tour of several local industries that had been assisted by the local development district with business loans from revolving loan funds, plant modernization or other ARC-supported programs.

Technology Transfer

One area that will be underscored as new programs evolve is technology transfer, with states giving increasing emphasis to moving new technologies out of laboratories and into commercial production. Appalachia's older industries, seeking ways to increase productivity through modernization, stand to benefit substantially from the transfer of new technologies into the Region.

A major ARC study, "Building Appalachia's Capacity to Compete," completed in FY 1987 by SRI International, Inc., urged adoption of strategies to bring useful technologies to bear on the updating of Appalachian industry; and Commission conferences since 1983 have addressed Appalachia's technology needs.

By the end of FY 1987 ARC had begun planning to allocate special funds to the states for technology transfer. Among projects funded during the year were the Center for Laser Technology, to be established at State Technical University in Knoxville, to develop a training program for teachers and tech-

IN FY 1987, ARC HELPED ACCELERATE THE REGION'S EFFORTS TO SPEED TRANSFER OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES FROM LABORATORIES TO OFFICES AND WORKPLACES. THIS TEXTILE PLANT IN SEVIERVILLE, TENNESSEE, WHICH RELIES ON TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERTISE PROVIDED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY, TYPIFIES REGIONAL INDUSTRIES THAT ARE MODERNIZING TO MEET FOREIGN COMPETITION.

nicians in the fast-growing laser technology field; and the Innovative Technology Utilization Center at West Virginia University, where students and faculty will help industry solve problems through new technologies, initially focusing on energy management, computer-integrated manufacturing and computer-aided design.

Human Resources

Throughout its history, the Commission has invested significant resources in the health care network that now serves the 13-state Region. In recent years, various forces have conspired to threaten the stability of the network.

The closing of a number of small rural hospitals prompted ARC to undertake a study of the effects of the Medicare Prospective Payment System on these hospitals (see page 7). The study revealed that, in the short term, PPS has not significantly disadvantaged small rural hospitals, but that other long-range factors, such as declining patient population, are taking a heavy toll. The Commission is continuing its study of the health network's stability and of steps that might be taken to support it.

Another dominant theme in FY 1987 was the regionwide drive to improve education. During the past five years, many of the central and southern Appalachian states have undertaken sweeping education reforms. Most Appalachian governors placed education improvement alongside economic growth among their top legislative priorities for 1987.

A major ARC education commitment, the school dropout prevention program, received significant new funding during FY 1987. Dropout prevention projects totaling $1.6 million were initiated during the year, bringing the total spent by ARC on the program to $3.3 million (see page 4). To date, the Commission has funded 110 dropout prevention projects serving more than 30,000 students, with ARC funds leveraging more than $1 million in private and public donations. By the end of the fiscal year, ARC was planning a major conference for the teachers, counselors, school administrators and volunteers involved in dropout prevention throughout the Region.

Other types of education projects funded by ARC during the year included a training program in automated manufacturing techniques, especially for workers in the fast-growing furniture industry, at Northeast Mississippi Community College; and establishment of a Coal Miners Reemployment Assistance Center at Walker State Technical College in Sumiton, Alabama, where displaced coal workers from the area will be trained in such high-demand occupations as data processing and truck driving and will receive job placement assistance.

COMMISSION PROGRAMS: 1987 IN REVIEW

The $105 million appropriated for the Commission for FY 1987 supported three major program areas: creating and retaining jobs in the Region under the Area Economic and Human Resource Development Program, assisting in construction of basic facilities in the Region's poorest counties under the Distressed Counties Program and working toward completion of the Appalachian Development Highway System.

The new directions adopted by the Commission in FY 1987 were designed to make these programs more responsive to the challenge of continuing changes in the national and international economies.

The industries forming the Region's traditional economic base—coal, steel, textiles, apparel, wood, chemicals and other basic manufacturing and extractive industries—slowly recovered ground lost during the early 1980s. It had become apparent that these industries could survive and prosper only if they were encouraged to modernize plants and management, enhance productivity and otherwise meet the pressures of offshore competition. At the same time, Appalachia's economy must diversify into higher-growth industrial and service sectors.

Area Economic and Human Resource Development

The Commission's Jobs and Private Investment Program is now the Area Economic and Human Resource Development Program. The new program is designed to help the Region achieve a diversified economic base and a competitive, self-sustaining regional economy, capable of increasing employment opportunities and income levels and stimulating private/public partnerships and investments to create and retain jobs.

Under the Area Economic and Human Resource Development Program, each state focuses its resources on four basic objectives:

- encouraging the creation, retention or expansion of commercial, industrial, agricultural, forestry and service enterprises
- aiding the development of infrastructure, human resource and housing programs to support the growth of such enterprises
- upgrading skills for regional jobs, where Commission funds can initiate or improve training activities to make them more relevant to the current job market
- developing and strengthening local government through assistance to service consolidations and other institutional arrangements that will help local partners sustain a climate for growth and stability.

Among a wide range of projects eligible for assistance in this program category are: infrastructure projects such as water and sewer system improvements, or similar community facilities; job-relevant training programs to improve immediate job prospects; basic skills programs; computer literacy programs; employer-related child-care programs; affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families; industrial and enterprise development programs; and local government assistance demonstrations.

In FY 1987, $24.8 million was invested by Appalachian states in the Area Economic and Human Resource Development Program. Program activities focused on three major areas:

- Infrastructure. Water and sewer, waste treatment, industrial development and community improvement projects. Eighty-one projects were funded for a total of $14.8 million.
- Human Resources. Vocational training, including entry-level, upgrading and customized training projects appropriate to labor market demands. Twenty-three projects received $2.5 million.
- Enterprise Development. Assistance to small business through funding of state-level enterprise development loan funds and energy-related improvements. Fifteen projects were funded for $2.9 million.

Typical grants awarded in FY 1987 included:

- A grant of $40,000 for water system improvements in the village of Forestville, Chautauqua County, New York, enabled a local industry, Bailey Manufacturing, which currently employs 85 people, to continue operation. Without the improvements, the plant would have been closed.
- Caldwell Community College in Hudson, North Carolina, received a grant of $90,697 to help implement an industrial work force literacy program at eight Broyhill Furniture Industries sites in Caldwell County. The program will provide individualized computer-based adult literacy training to about 150 employees, upgrading them to the skill level required by their jobs.
- The expansion of the Palm Beach Company in Somerset, Kentucky (Pulaski County), was assisted through a grant of $95,000 to help build adequate parking facilities. The plant, which currently employs 1,000 people, had announced plans to add 200 additional jobs, contingent on the city's help in providing extra parking space in the residential area where the plant is located. The grant provides the needed parking facility and shifts traffic away from the residential street to a less-traveled street north of the plant.
- The Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District will use a grant of $26,000 to develop a program to help local businesses sell their goods and services to state and federal agencies. The program includes establishing a procurement outreach center to help businesses in Monroe, Morgan, Noble and Washington Counties; to coordinate state procurement resources in the four-county target area; and to establish and operate an electronic information and dissemination system on procurement opportunities.

Regional Program Initiatives

A new program category under Area Economic and Human Resource Development, regional program initiatives target assistance to those programs with a high potential for improving the economic competitiveness of individual states and the Region as a whole. The states provide resources from their area development allocations for projects that support a specific economic or human resource problem or take advantage of a strategic development opportunity that might otherwise be lost.

Projects that may be undertaken in this category include:

- technology transfer projects that solve problems of industrial obsolescence or create new employment opportunities
- programs promoting entrepreneurship and the expansion of export and domestic markets for Appalachian industry through procurement, import substitution or similar strategies
- education programs tailored to the needs of expanding small businesses, tourism, the service sector or other industries
- education initiatives in school dropout prevention, adult literacy, school restructuring or parent/school business partnerships
- governors' or states' school reform initiatives
- infant mortality reduction or health care services for rural and indigent populations.

Regional program initiatives are intended to produce innovative responses to economic development problems. Results are carefully monitored and evaluated so that successful efforts can be replicated.

ARC's school dropout prevention program is a highly successful regional program initiative. During FY 1987, the Commission continued this program with the funding of another round of dropout prevention grants. Thirty-seven projects in 12 states received a total of $719,762 through these grants: Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi and West Virginia used portions of their area development allocations to fund an additional 26 projects for a total of $686,412; and $150,000 in technical assistance funds was approved to support a workshop in Knoxville, Tennessee, which was attended by more than 200 grantees. Total spending on the dropout initiative for FY 1987 was $1.6 million (see table below).

Another notable example in this category is adult literacy. The Commission has approved grants to help provide materials or tutorial training for 31 literacy programs, focusing especially on those utilizing volunteers. Grants generally range in size from $1,000 to $5,000. Grantees include literacy councils, libraries and local boards of education. Some funds help support conferences, such as the Southern Regional Adult Education Conference. Grants have been made in Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

School Dropout Initiative Funding FY 1985 through FY 1987

	Total
Alabama	$ 84,978
Georgia	154,500
Kentucky	1,495,198
Maryland	50,200
Mississippi	177,429
New York	25,000
North Carolina	107,028
Ohio	-0-
Pennsylvania	95,746
South Carolina	104,810
Tennessee	203,230
Virginia	97,878
West Virginia	223,305
Commission projects*	492,275
Total	**$3,311,577**

**Commission projects included a major dropout study, technical assistance to local districts, a dropout workshop and a public awareness campaign.*

Distressed Counties

Since 1983, ARC has provided special funds for the Region's poorest counties. The 90 counties qualifying for distressed county status in FY 1987 were identified on the basis of low per capita income and high rates of poverty and unemployment.

As in past years, the program focused on providing badly needed public facilities, especially systems to furnish clean drinking water and waste disposal to maintain a healthier environment. Under previous program guidelines, most of these counties were too poor to qualify for federal assistance to fund these facilities.

About three-fourths of all distressed county residents live in communities of 25 or fewer homes. A small percentage live in small cities with populations ranging from 5,000 to 7,000.

During FY 1987, the states funded 49 projects in these counties, sometimes combining distressed county allocations with Area Economic and Human Resource Development funds, for total funding of $7.1 million. Typical projects included:

- A $100,000 ARC grant will extend water service from the city of Beattyville, Kentucky, to rural Lee County residents. Present sources of water are drilled and dug wells and cisterns. Average per capita income in the service area is $5,547. Without ARC grant participation, the average water and sewer bill would be over $34 per month.
- Thirty households in the Broad Valley area of White County, Tennessee, will receive water service with the help of an ARC grant. Residents of the area depend on wells and cisterns. In periods of drought these sources dry up; in rainy weather their ground water is contaminated. The ARC grant will help extend a waterline from the city of Sparta and provide for installation of a pump station.
- A new sewage system in Sharpsburg, Kentucky (Bath County), will eliminate the health hazards caused by raw sewage in yards and ditches in an

area of poor soil and ineffective septic systems. A system for 50 families installed by the Kentucky Community Development Block Grant Program will be expanded with the aid of the ARC grant of $300,000 to approximately 90 more customers. Sharpsburg's per capita income in 1982 was only $4,637; the poverty rate for the county is more than twice the national average.

Highways

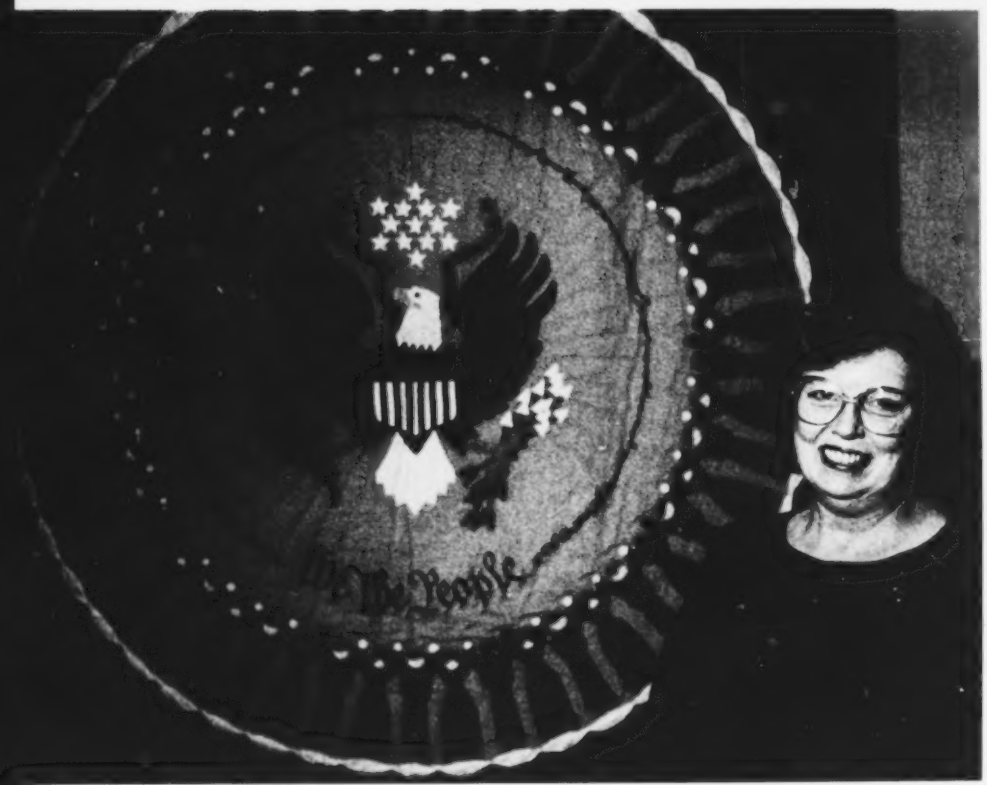
At the beginning of FY 1983, ARC designated 733 of the 1,283 miles remaining to be built in the Appalachian Development Highway System as having the highest priority for completion. The high-priority miles are those that will carry the highest volume of traffic and contribute the most to regional economic development opportunities, eliminate the most restrictive gaps, complete the segments expected to carry the largest volume of coal and complete the most critical state line crossings. Of the 733 high-priority miles, the states' plans called for about 550 miles to be completed with ARC funds and 183 miles with funds from other sources.

During FY 1987, the Commission, in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration and the states, authorized a study to determine the cost of completing the development highway system so that the allocation process and priorities could be updated to reflect current conditions. The Commission will review the results of the study during FY 1988 so that appropriate adjustments in allocations and priorities can be made.

At the end of FY 1987, 309.5 of the high-priority miles were under construction or completed. Of the 3,025 miles authorized to be improved, 1,913.3 miles were completed and an additional 154.9 miles were under construction, 59.3 of them since FY 1986. In FY 1987, $72.2 million was obligated for development highways and $2.1 million for access roads.

In FY 1987, several important corri-

Appalachian Development Highway System



"We the Quilters," a competition sponsored by ARC to celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, drew entries from throughout the Region. The grand winner of the 1987 competition, entitled "We the People Celebrate," is shown with quilter Eleanor Berry of Whittier, North Carolina.

dor sections were completed:

- in Kentucky, a 1.2-mile section of Corridor B, the "cut-through" project, which involved moving the highway, river and railroad through the mountain at Pikeville, Kentucky
- in Pennsylvania, a 7.3-mile section of Corridor T in Erie County between I-90 and the New York State line
- in Maryland, a 2-mile section of Corridor E, which completed an 8.5-mile gap west of Hancock, Maryland
- in Ohio and Kentucky, the 1.5-mile Greenup Dam bridge and the approaches on Corridor B at the Ohio River
- in West Virginia, a 2.6-mile section of Corridor G, south of Charleston, West Virginia.

Quilt Competition

ARC participated in the nation's celebration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution by sponsoring a Regionwide quilting competition. The first phase of the competition was conducted during the summer of 1987, when state arts councils throughout the Appalachian Region held state-level contests. A winner was chosen for each of the 13 Appalachian states, and in September these winners competed for the Regionwide grand prize of $2,000 at a final judging at the Folk Art Center of the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild in Asheville, North Carolina. At an awards ceremony conducted by ARC Federal Co-Chairman Winifred A. Pizzano, who had selected the quilt competition as ARC's salute to the bicentennial, Eleanor Berry of North Carolina was awarded the grand prize, with Margaret Yates of Kentucky, Lois Smith of Maryland and the Smoky Mountain Quilters of Tennessee receiving honorable mentions. The 13 winning quilts are now on a tour of galleries throughout the Region for a continuing celebration of the Constitution's 200th birthday. The competition was organized and directed for ARC by the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild.

Research and Technical Assistance

During FY 1987, a new survey of the impact of highways on economic development and studies involving several critical human resource issues were undertaken through the Commission's Research and Technical Assistance Program.

Regional Analysis

To serve the Appalachian states and the public, the Commission compiles, maintains, and analyzes data on the Region from county-level information collected by the U.S. government and others. The Commission assesses changes in social and economic indicators and other factors that influence the comparative position of the Appalachian economy. This enables comparisons between Appalachia and the rest of the country on population, migration, labor force, income, and poverty.

An innovative classification system for metropolitan and rural counties, which provides a tool for analyzing rural areas, is nearly completed. Othe. federal, regional and private organizations expressed an interest in this tool, and it was incorporated in research efforts supported by the Commission.

A survey by the Commission showed that between 1980 and 1986, the majority of new jobs created in the Region by new or expanding industries were located in counties with an Appalachian Development Highway or an Interstate Highway. In counties with a

major highway, 560,400 jobs were created, compared with 134,400 jobs created in counties without a major highway. The number of expanding firms or new firms was also greater in counties with a major highway (9,800), than in counties without a major highway (3,000).

In another area, work was completed for defining distressed and top-performing counties in Appalachia and comparing them with the nation's counties.

Program Area Research. Priorities for program area research are developed annually by the Commission and currently include economic expansion, human resource development, and service delivery and consolidations. These topics include specific research on technology transfer, coal and other industry studies, expanding export and domestic markets, emerging entrepreneurship, regional education improvements, appropriate retraining programs and rural health care. Requests from the Appalachian states, universities and other organizations for relevant research assistance have generally exceeded funds available by a factor of four.

During FY 1987, the Commission cosponsored conferences on coal and education, assisted regional demonstration projects and contracted research on regional issues of national interest. The following activities are examples of projects completed or started during the fiscal year.

Regional Science and Technology Centers of Excellence. The final report completed by the Commission and the Southern Technology Council presents a strategy to establish priorities for Regional scientific and technical research centers that would improve Southern Appalachia's ability to efficiently generate and use technology on a regional basis. A survey of university research directors and state science advisors identified research fields and areas that could be strong Regional research and development centers. Once established, the research centers could develop a mechanism for technology transfer.

Rural Hospitals and Medicare Payments. The Commission has been aware of recent reports that changes in the Medicare Prospective Payment System (PPS) were adversely affecting rural hospitals, causing increasing numbers of them to close. ARC completed and circulated nationally a detailed analysis of PPS payment differentials in urban and rural areas. The key question was, are rural hospitals especially disadvantaged under the PPS? In general, the research, based on the first year of experience with PPS, came to the conclusion that the answer is no, but that does not mean that some rural hospitals are not closing, that some rural hospitals are not in financial difficulties, or that PPS may not have the potential to hurt rural hospitals in the future. The research further found it would be a mistake to focus only on the change in the Medicare hospital reimbursement system in an attempt to maintain health services. The problems of rural hospitals, and particularly small rural hospitals, are much too varied and extensive to be blamed entirely on the reimbursement mechanism, and they predate the introduction of PPS. ARC anticipates that these results will help guide continuing national and Regional discussions about the survival of rural hospitals and health care availability. ARC, in cooperation with the Public Health Service, is continuing to monitor the effect of PPS on hospitals and is also exploring demonstrations for alleviating some of the financial problems of rural hospitals.

Medical Indigence in Appalachia. The Commission contracted a technical study of medical indigence in the Region. A definition of medical indigence and a design of statistical procedures was completed under Phase I of the study. Phase II includes estimating the extent of medical indigence in the Region, in each Appalachian state, in Appalachian state parts, and in the United States, and studying the strategies and programs for indigent care. Results will assist states in analyzing policy options and potential costs of extending specific coverage to indigent populations.

Potential Impact of the Continuing Care Industry. Requests for proposals were issued on the economic development potential of continuing care retirement communities in Appalachia. Since an analysis of the economic development potential does not exist, this study will be a useful tool for policy discussions and project development in the public and private sectors. Changing demographics, including disproportionate increases in the number of elderly people in Appalachia, suggest that this multidisciplinary industry may have a large economic impact in the future. The final report is expected to include an overview of evolving private and state roles in insurance and financing, emerging entrepreneurship, and the public policy environment affecting industry trends; case studies of the program development process in selected communities; and a description and assessment of marketing data for the Region, an inventory of existing programs, and a description of the legal setting and general development steps for continuing care retirement communities.

Education Reform in Rural and Small School Districts. The limited resources and other problems of the large number of small and rural school districts in Appalachia pose special challenges as the Appalachian states and the Commission continue their leadership to improve the quality of education for economic development. The Commission contracted a study which will examine reforms undertaken in rural and small school districts since 1983, when the National Commission on Excellence in Education published "A Nation at Risk." The final report will describe the kinds of reforms undertaken, changes in student performance, changes in education priorities, and practical effects on local decision making.

Employment and Migration since 1980

Unemployment remains a stubborn problem in some Appalachian states. Between 1980 and 1987, while the United States created over 13 million jobs, West Virginia and the Appalachian portions of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia lost jobs. And, in West Virginia and the Appalachian portions of Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia, there are now more people without jobs than there were in 1980.

The lag in Appalachia's economic recovery is revealed by its unemployment figures. The Region's unemployment rate was 8.5 percent in 1980, 16 percent in 1983, 9.4 percent in 1985, and 7.4 percent in 1987. The national unemployment rate for those years was 7.1 percent in 1980, 9.7 percent at the worst of the recession, 7.2 percent for 1985 and 6.2 percent in 1987.

Taken as a whole, Appalachia's unemployment figures show slow but substantial recovery, but they mask the difficult adjustment that occurred as the Region's economy responded to new national and global competition. The nation recovered from the recession by creating new jobs for those who had lost jobs and for new entrants into the labor force. In some parts of Appalachia the same process occurred. But in other parts of the Region, a decline in the unemployment rate signals that substantial numbers of people have stopped seeking work or have migrated from the Region to seek better opportunities elsewhere.

In other words, for the nation as a whole and for parts of the Region, the unemployment rate went down because there were more jobs. In substantial parts of Appalachia, the unemployment rate went down because there were fewer people seeking work. And in Appalachian Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia, between 20 and 31 percent more people were unemployed in 1987 than in 1980, in spite of net outmigration.

Overall, the Region gained only 6 percent in employment and 5 percent in civilian labor force between 1980 and 1987, while the nation gained 13 percent in employment and 12 percent in civilian labor force.

Migration and Population Change

Much of the improvement in Appalachia's unemployment rate stems from a downward trend in population. Between 1980 and 1986, counties with two-thirds of the Region's population experienced outmigration. More than 350,000 people left the Region during this period, mostly from Appalachian Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The other Appalachian state parts received inmigrants, giving the Region as a whole a net population loss due to migration of more than 90,000.

In the southern part of the Region, areas with unemployment rates close to the national average are attracting inmigrants, including Appalachian Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. In the northern part of the Region, counties with relatively low unemployment rates have experienced outmigration. For example, in eastern Appalachian New York and Pennsylvania, relatively low unemployment rates reflect a loss of population and labor force. Each area is finding a balance between jobs and labor force but by quite different patterns of adjustment.

With the exception of portions of Tennessee, the high unemployment belt that stretches from Mississippi and Alabama through the coal region to Ohio and Pennsylvania has suffered outmigration. In some states, it was substantial. In Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, the first six years of this decade saw over 3.5 percent of the population leave; Ohio was close behind with 2.8 percent. At the other extreme, Georgia and North and South Carolina grew at substantial rates. Overall, slightly more than half the counties in the Region experienced outmigration from 1980 through 1986.

The Region's population increased 2.0 percent between 1980 and 1986, compared with the national gain of 6.4 percent. Appalachian Georgia had the largest increase (20.7 percent). Nine other states had modest gains, ranging from 0.6 percent to 6.4 percent. Appalachian Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia experienced population losses of 0.3 percent to 2.3 percent.

Civilian Labor Force

Mirroring these population changes, five Appalachian state parts (Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia) had a smaller labor force in 1987 than in 1980. This contrasts with Appalachian Georgia, where substantial inmigration helped boost the labor force by 26 percent during the same period. Large increases in the labor forces in Alabama, North and South Carolina and Tennessee occurred as well, leading to the overall regional gain of 5 percent during this decade. Nationally, the civilian labor force grew by 12 percent.

Employment and Unemployment

There were fewer jobs in Appalachian Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia in 1987 than there were in 1980. Elsewhere in the Region, the number of jobs increased during this period, with substantial growth occurring in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Tennessee. Overall during this decade, the Region gained 6 percent in jobs, compared with the national increase of 13 percent.

In 1987 the unemployment rates in Appalachian state parts ranged from 12.4 percent in Kentucky to 4.5 percent in North Carolina.

Income

Total personal income per capita for Appalachia after 1984 is not available. In 1984 the Region's per capita income ($10,296) was 80.6 percent of the nation's per capita income ($12,296).

Distressed Counties

The uneven performance of its economy leaves the Region with 90 distressed counties, whose income, population change, and employment history make them the poorest of the 397 Appalachian counties. There are 36 distressed counties in Appalachian Kentucky, 16 in Appalachian Tennessee, 15 in West Virginia, 9 in Appalachian Mississippi, 8 in Appalachian Alabama, and 2 each in Appalachian North Carolina, Ohio and Virginia.

THE PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY, CUT-THROUGH, A 25-YEAR PROJECT THAT INVOLVED MOVING A MOUNTAIN AND A RIVERBED TO REDUCE THE THREAT OF FLOODING AND CREATE FLAT LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT, WAS THE PRODUCT OF COOPERATION AMONG SEVERAL STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES, INCLUDING ARC. FORMAL DEDICATION CEREMONIES WERE HELD IN PIKEVILLE IN 1987.

FINANCES

In the over 22 years the Appalachian Regional Commission has been at work, Congress has appropriated slightly over $5.5 billion for the Appalachian program, through September 30, 1988 (see Table 1 on page 11). Of this total, $3.4 billion has been for the highway program and $2.1 billion for the nonhighway program. Appropriation levels, which reached a high of $381 million in 1979, have been reduced substantially in recent years to $107 million in 1988.

Authorizations and Appropriations

The federal share of ARC funding has usually been provided by Congress in two stages, first authorizations and then appropriations, as is the case with most federal programs. Authorizations establish both the scope of program activities and the maximum limits on amounts that may be made available to carry out these programs. For the Appalachian program, authorizations of funds for the nonhighway portion of the program were provided for two-year periods, and for the highway program for longer periods, usually four to five years.

Within the ceilings established by the authorizations, Congress has provided annual appropriations for the Appalachian program, generally not for the full amounts authorized. Since 1983, appropriations have been provided extending the program although authorization bills have not passed Congress.

Leveraging Other Funds

Through the years, the Appalachian Regional Commission has effectively used its funds to leverage other federal funds, combining these with state and local money to provide a broad program of assistance to the Region. In the nonhighway program, $2.1 billion in ARC funds has attracted almost that amount in other federal funds and $2.9 billion in state and local funds, for a total of $6.9 billion.

The highway program was not designed to attract other federal funds, but to provide ARC funds for up to 70 percent of the program's total cost. (This was later raised to 80 percent.) To date, ARC appropriations have provided 64.4 percent of the $5.2 billion spent on the highway program. State highway funds provided 33.4 percent and local funds, used primarily for access roads, provided 2.2 percent (see Table 2 on page 12).

The percentage of ARC funds in the highway program has increased in recent years because of the increase in allowable ARC funding. ARC financing in FY 1987 amounted to 71.4 percent of the highway program's total cost.

Highway Funds

The original amount authorized for the ARC highway program in 1965 was $840 million and covered a six-year period, to 1971 (see Table 3 on page 13). Since that time Congress has raised the total authorization through annual increments to $3,680.0 million through 1988 as more miles have been added to the system and as the costs of construction have risen with inflation. Neither the original authorization nor the increased funding, however, would be enough to complete the system. The total amount actually appropriated to date for highways, through fiscal 1988, is over $3.4 billion.

Nonhighway Funds

Appalachian nonhighway funds have been used for a number of programs, including health, vocational and other education, mine area restoration, housing, water and sewer treatment, other community facilities, land stabilization, timber development, support of the multicounty local development districts (LDDs), technical assistance and supplemental grants. Originally, most of these funds were allocated to each state in a specific amount for each program. In 1971, Congress gave the Commission greater flexibility to invest funds according to individual state priorities by allowing the Commission to determine the level of funds in each program area. In 1975 the Commission designed a new allocation system under which each state was given a single allocation, called an area development allocation, for four major programs: health and child development, vocational education, mine area reclamation and supplemental grants. Each state could determine how much of its area development allocation it wanted to use for each of these programs.

This single allocation system was gradually expanded to cover all ARC nonhighway programs, except for Commission technical assistance, research and the support of the LDDs.

With the 1981 appropriation, ARC began to implement a more limited nonhighway program with allocations by state to the jobs and private investment, distressed counties and LDD support programs. The health finish-up and technical assistance funds were provided regionwide without individual state allocations.

Project Totals

Over the years, the major use of ARC nonhighway funds has been for community development, vocational and other education facilities, and the Commission's health programs (see Table 4 on page 14). The vocational education program was largely completed in 1981 and the health program was phased out by 1986, but community development projects continue to be an important part of the program. ARC project totals for FY 1987 are shown on page 17.

Supplemental Grants

Because of their rural character, their relative poverty and their low tax bases, many Appalachian states and communities found it difficult to raise the matching share required by law in many programs before federal funds can be granted. Although these communities were eligible in all other ways for grants for the construction of basic public

Table 1

APPROPRIATIONS FOR APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Highway	Nonhighway			Total
		Area Development	LDD and Technical Assistance	Administration	
1965-66	$ 200,000	$ 103,450	$ 2,500	$ 1,290	$ 307,240
1967	100,000	54,700	2,750	1,100	158,550
1968	70,000	55,100	1,600	746	127,446
1969	100,000	70,600	3,000	850	174,450
1970	175,000	101,958	5,500	932	283,390
1971	175,000	119,500	7,500	968	302,968
1972	175,000	115,000	7,000	1,113	298,113
1973	205,000	127,000	11,000	1,217	344,217
1974	155,000	107,500	7,500	1,492	271,492
1975	160,000	125,000	8,500	1,747	295,247
1976	162,200	117,500	8,500	1,870	290,070
Transition Quarter	37,500	8,000	4,500	495	50,495
1977	185,000	109,500	8,500	1,925	304,925
1978	211,300	105,000	7,400	2,083	325,783
1979	233,000	137,923	7,700	2,297	380,920
1980	229,000	120,000	7,500	3,105	359,605
1981	214,600	78,400*	6,300*	3,192	302,492*
1982	100,000	44,200	5,800	2,900	152,900
1983	115,133	45,000	5,000	2,900	168,033
1984	109,400	45,000	5,000	2,700	162,100
1985	100,000	44,000	5,000	2,300	151,300
1986	78,980†	33,053†	2,807†	2,105†	116,945†
1987	74,961	24,808	3,031	2,200	105,000
1988	62,055	38,345	4,200	2,400	107,000
Total	**$3,428,129**	**$1,930,537**	**$138,088**	**$43,927**	**$5,540,681**

*After rescission
†After sequestration

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL COST AMONG SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR APPROVED PROJECTS

(in millions of dollars)

	Highway Projects				Nonhighway Projects				All Projects			
	1987		Cumulative		1987		Cumulative		1987		Cumulative	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
ARC Funds	$ 74.3	71.4%	$ 3,334.2	64.4%	$ 36.1	33.0%	$ 2,039.0	29.6%	$ 110.4	51.8%	$ 5,373.2	44.5%
Other Federal Funds	—	—	—	—	16.6	15.2%	1,998.5	29.0%	16.6	7.8	1,998.5	16.6%
Total, Federal	**$ 74.3**	**71.4%**	**$3,334.2**	**64.4%**	**$ 52.7**	**48.2%**	**$4,037.5**	**58.6%**	**$ 127.0**	**59.6%**	**$ 7,371.7**	**61.1%**
State Funds	$ 28.3	27.2%	$ 1,731.3	33.4%	$ 9.0	8.2%	$ 600.4	8.7%	$ 37.3	17.5%	$ 2,331.7	19.3%
Local Funds	1.5	1.4	114.5	2.2	47.5	43.5	2,254.1	32.7	49.0	22.9	2,368.6	19.6
Total State and Local Funds	**$ 29.8**	**28.6%**	**$1,845.8**	**35.6%**	**$ 56.6**	**51.8%**	**$2,854.6**	**41.4%**	**$ 86.3**	**40.4%**	**$ 4,700.3**	**38.9%**
Total Eligible Costs	**$ 104.1**	**100.0%**	**$5,180.0**	**100.0%**	**$ 109.3**	**100.0%**	**$6,892.0**	**100.0%**	**$ 213.3**	**100.0%**	**$12,072.0**	**100.0%**

Ineligible costs of projects, which are not eligible for matching federal grants, must be borne by the applicants.

Note: Totals and percentages may not add because of rounding.

facilities, before the existence of ARC they often could not take advantage of a number of federal programs.

In response to this problem, Congress designed a unique feature of Appalachian legislation, the supplemental grant program. Under this program, the federal share in grant programs may be raised (from the usual 30 to 66 percent) to as much as 80 percent of the cost of construction so that the state or community can participate by putting up as little as 20 percent as its matching share. The Appalachian states have used supplemental grants to construct many types of public facilities, including vocational education schools, sewage treatment plants, recreational facilities, libraries and airports.

In 1987 the $17.7 million used for supplemental grants was slightly less than half the overall $36 million nonhighway program. The use of supplemental grant funds has changed as state priorities have changed over the years (see Table 5 on page 15.) The proportion used for water, sewer and sewage treatment facilities, which previously amounted to about 20 percent of these funds, rose steadily—from 38 percent in fiscal year 1973 to nearly 70 percent in fiscal year 1978—and then dropped to 52 percent by 1981; by

Table 3

APPALACHIAN HIGHWAY AUTHORIZATIONS

(in millions of dollars)

Appalachian Legislation	Period Covered	Amount of Authorization	
		Added	Cumulative
1965 Act	through 1971	$ 840.0	$840.0
1967 Amendments	through 1971	175.0	1,015.0
1969 Amendments	through 1973	150.0	1,165.0
1971 Amendments	through 1978	925.0	2,090.0
1975 Amendments	through 1981	840.0	2,930.0
1980 Amendments	through 1982	260.0	3,190.0
1982 Reconciliation Act	through 1982	-50.5	3,139.5
1983 Appropriation Act	through 1983	115.1	3,254.6
1984 Appropriation Act	through 1984	109.4	3,364.0
1985 Appropriation Act	through 1985	100.0	3,464.0
1986 Appropriation Act	through 1986	79.0	3,543.0
1987 Appropriation Act	through 1987	75.0	3,618.0
1988 Appropriation Act	through 1988	62.0	3,680.0
Cumulative authorization through 1988:	$3,680.0 million		
Expired authorization (through 1982):	$ 251.9 million		
Cumulative appropriation through 1988:	$3,428.1 million		

1987 it was up to 68 percent. In 1984 and 1985 industrial site development and community improvement utilized 26 percent of these funds, dropping to 20.6 percent in 1987.

Health facilities, on the other hand, which once accounted for about 26 percent of these funds, used about 17 percent in 1975 and dropped to less than 2 percent in 1980 and less than 1 percent in 1981 and 1982. The share of education projects dropped from an earlier 57 percent to about 7 percent in the 1980-82 years. Both health facilities and education had no supplemental grants in recent years as construction of these facilities had been adequately funded in earlier years.

Under the 1987 program ARC funds provided about 25 percent of total funding of projects receiving supplemental grant funding, with other federal funds providing about 22 percent and state and local funds providing 53 percent. State and local contributions for the first time exceeded 50 percent of total costs.

Table 4

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

CUMULATIVE PROJECT TOTALS THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1987

(in millions of dollars)

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**No. of Projects**	**ARC Funds**	**Percent of ARC Non-Highway Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Cost**
Health	3,570	$ 437	21.4%	$ 243	$ 719	$ 1,400
Child Development	1,948	171	8.4	75	86	332
Vocational Education and Other Education	2,725	509	25.0	191	732	1,432
Community Development	2,786	543	26.6	1,252	1,083	2,877
Energy and Enterprise Development	539	63	3.1	6	39	108
Environment and Natural Resources	250	79	3.9	7	22	107
Other Programs and Special Demonstrations	243	28	1.4	11	22	61
Housing	318	62	3.0	204	77	343
Local Development District Planning and Administration	1,376	82	4.0	7	44	133
Research and Technical Assistance	1,546	65	3.2	3	32	99
Total	**15,301**	**$2,039**	**100.0%**	**$1,998**	**$2,855**	**$ 6,892**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*						
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads		$3,334		n.a.	$1,846	$ 5,180
Grand Total		**$5,373**		**$1,998**	**$4,701**	**$12,072**

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.

Table 5

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT PROJECTS APPROVED BY TYPE OF PROGRAM

(in thousands of dollars)

	1987 Program			Cumulative Through 1987		
	No.	Amount	Percent	No.	Amount	Percent
Community Development						
Water System	35	$ 5,796	32.7%	771	$ 203,758	25.7%
Water and Sewer	9	1,738	9.8	144	34,892	4.4
Sewage System	20	4,520	25.5	608	119,848	15.1
Recreation and Tourism	—	—	—	149	23,478	3.0
Community Improvement	4	613	3.5	102	24,843	3.1
Industrial Site Development	16	3,018	17.1	246	61,163	7.7
Airports	—	—	—	154	18,931	2.4
Solid Waste	1	90	0.5	51	7,714	1.0
Other	7	1,842	10.4	28	5,887	0.8
Subtotal	**92**	**$17,617**	**99.5%**	**2,253**	**$ 500,514**	**63.2%**
Education						
Vocational Education	1	$ 90	0.5%	587	$ 84,543	10.6%
Higher Education	—	—	—	241	62,396	7.9
Libraries	—	—	—	174	21,322	2.7
ETV and NDEA	—	—	—	103	14,723	1.9
Subtotal	**1**	**$ 90**	**0.5%**	**1,105**	**$ 182,984**	**23.1%**
Health Facilities	**—**	**—**	**—**	**457**	**$ 108,220**	**13.7**
Total	**93**	**$17,707**	**100.0%**	**3,815**	**$ 791,718**	**100.0%**
Funding						
ARC Supplemental Grants		$17,707	25.3%		$ 791,718	19.0%
ARC Other Funds		—	0.0		146,016	3.5
Other Federal Funds		15,125	21.7		1,504,807	36.0
Total Federal		**$32,832**	**47.0%**		**$2,442,541**	**58.5%**
State and Local Funds		**37,081**	**53.0**		**1,735,082**	**41.5**
Total		**$69,913**	**100.0%**		**$4,177,623**	**100.0%**

During FY 1987, the Commission, in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration and the states, authorized a study to determine the cost of completing the development highway system so that the allocation process and priorities could be updated to reflect current conditions.

PROJECT TOTALS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987

Appalachian Regional Commission
(thousands)

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	No. of Projects	ARC Funds	Percent of ARC Non-highway Funds	Other Federal Funds	State and Local Funds	Total Eligible Cost
Health	5	$ 363.4	1.0%	$ 0	$ 1,634.7	$ 1,998.1
Vocational Education and Other Education	109	5,079.5	14.1	454.4	4,274.0	9,807.9
Community Development	111	19,837.3	55.0	15,296.9	38,544.6	73,678.7
Energy and Enterprise Development	23	3,303.7	9.1	341.0	3,955.6	7,600.3
Housing	1	350.0	1.0	0	0	350.0
Local Development District Planning and Administration	67	3,060.2	8.5	369.2	4,925.0	8,354.4
Research and Technical Assistance	55	4,090.6	11.3	170.3	3,219.2	7,480.2
Total	**371**	**$ 36,084.7**	**100.0%**	**$16,631.8**	**$56,553.1**	**$109,269.6**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*						
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads		$ 74,302.9		n.a.	$29,757.6	$104,060.5
Grand Total		**$110,387.6**		**$16,631.8**	**$86,310.7**	**$213,330.1**

ALABAMA

Population (in thousands)	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**3,893.9**	**4,052.6**	**4.1%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**2,430.2**	**2,536.9**	**4.4%**
Bibb	15.7	16.0	1.8%
Blount	36.5	39.0	6.8
Calhoun	119.8	123.8	3.4
Chambers	39.2	39.8	1.6
Cherokee	18.8	19.2	2.6
Chilton	30.6	31.1	1.7
Clay	13.7	13.1	-4.5
Cleburne	12.6	12.9	2.2
Colbert	54.5	54.5	0.0
Coosa	11.4	10.7	-6.1
Cullman	61.6	66.0	7.1
DeKalb	53.7	53.9	0.4
Elmore	43.4	47.9	10.5
Etowah	103.1	102.3	-0.7
Fayette	18.8	19.0	0.7
Franklin	28.4	23.0	-1.4
Jackson	51.4	49.9	-2.8
Jefferson	671.4	676.4	0.7
Lamar	16.5	16.4	-0.4
Lauderdale	80.5	83.2	3.4
Lawrence	30.2	31.5	4.3
Limestone	46.0	51.8	12.5
Madison	197.0	233.7	18.6
Marion	30.0	31.1	3.5
Marshall	65.6	71.5	9.0
Morgan	90.2	98.8	9.5
Pickens	21.5	21.4	-0.5
Randolph	20.1	19.9	-0.8
St. Clair	41.2	46.9	13.9
Shelby	66.3	81.2	22.5
Talladega	73.8	76.5	3.6
Tallapoosa	38.8	38.8	0.0
Tuscaloosa	137.5	141.3	2.7
Walker	68.7	67.5	-1.6
Winston	22.0	21.9	-0.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 61,490	$ 0	$ 10,790	$ 72,280
Community Development	2,972,525	4,106,838	9,410,941	16,490,304
Energy and Enterprise Development	50,000	0	0	50,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	309,000	0	309,000	618,000
Research and Technical Assistance	455,300	0	400,000	855,300
Total	**$3,848,315**	**$4,106,838**	**$10,130,731**	**$18,085,884**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$5,709,000	n.a.	$ 1,386,837	$ 7,095,837
Grand Total	**$9,557,315**	**$4,106,838**	**$11,517,568**	**$25,181,721**

GEORGIA

Population (in thousands)	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**5,463.1**	**6,103.8**	**11.7%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,104.0**	**1,332.9**	**20.7%**
Banks	8.7	10.1	16.4%
Barrow	21.4	26.3	23.3
Bartow	40.8	48.1	18.0
Carroll	56.3	64.9	15.2
Catoosa	37.0	39.3	6.4
Chattooga	21.9	21.4	−2.2
Cherokee	51.7	73.8	42.8
Dade	12.3	11.8	−4.4
Dawson	4.8	6.7	39.4
Douglas	54.6	68.2	25.0
Fannin	14.7	15.7	6.4
Floyd	79.8	78.7	−1.4
Forsyth	28.0	37.6	34.5
Franklin	15.2	16.0	5.2
Gilmer	11.1	12.4	11.4
Gordan	30.1	32.9	9.5
Gwinnett	166.8	276.8	65.8
Habersham	25.0	27.3	9.0
Hall	75.6	87.1	15.2
Haralson	18.4	20.3	10.2
Heard	6.5	7.2	10.6
Jackson	25.3	28.2	11.3
Lumpkin	10.8	12.3	14.5
Madison	17.7	19.6	10.2
Murray	19.7	22.5	14.1
Paulding	26.1	32.5	24.6
Pickens	11.7	13.6	16.4
Polk	32.4	33.9	4.6
Rabun	10.5	11.0	5.1
Stephens	21.8	22.5	3.4
Towns	5.6	6.2	10.7
Union	9.4	10.8	15.2
Walker	56.5	56.4	−0.1
White	10.1	11.6	14.2
Whitfield	65.8	69.3	5.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

PROJECT TOTALS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 82,000	$ 0	$ 83,864	$ 165,864
Community Development	1,629,580	2,371,104	4,605,757	8,606,441
Local Development District Planning and Administration	224,145	0	235,648	459,793
Research and Technical Assistance	245,500	0	245,500	491,000
Total	**$2,181,225**	**$2,371,104**	**$5,170,769**	**$9,723,098**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$2,452,825	n.a.	$ 44,487	$2,497,312
Grand Total	**$4,634,050**	**$2,371,104**	**$5,215,256**	**$12,220,410**

KENTUCKY

Population (in thousands)	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**3,660.8**	**3,728.1**	**1.9%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,077.1**	**1,102.4**	**2.4%**
Adair	15.2	15.8	3.8%
Bath	10.0	10.1	0.8
Bell	34.3	33.9	-1.2
Boyd	55.5	53.3	-4.0
Breathitt	17.0	16.7	-1.9
Carter	25.1	25.4	1.5
Casey	14.8	15.0	0.0
Clark	28.3	29.1	2.6
Clay	22.8	23.6	3.8
Clinton	9.3	9.9	6.1
Cumberland	7.3	7.5	3.3
Elliott	6.9	6.6	-4.0
Estill	14.5	15.0	3.6
Fleming	12.3	12.4	0.6
Floyd	48.8	51.0	4.6
Garrard	10.9	11.8	8.3
Green	11.0	10.7	-2.9
Greenup	39.1	38.0	-2.9
Harlan	41.9	41.9	0.0
Jackson	12.0	12.5	4.6
Johnson	24.4	25.8	5.7
Knott	17.9	18.4	2.8
Knox	30.2	29.9	-0.0
Laurel	39.0	42.4	8.8
Lawrence	14.1	14.4	2.1
Lee	7.8	8.0	3.1
Leslie	14.9	15.2	2.5
Letcher	30.7	30.1	-2.0
Lewis	14.5	14.2	-2.6
Lincoln	19.1	19.3	1.4
McCreary	15.6	16.4	4.9
Madison	53.4	54.9	2.9
Magoffin	13.5	14.3	5.8
Martin	13.9	14.4	3.1
Menifee	5.1	5.3	3.6
Monroe	12.4	12.2	-1.6
Montgomery	20.0	20.6	3.0
Morgan	12.1	12.0	-0.0
Owsley	5.7	5.6	-1.7
Perry	33.8	34.9	3.4
Pike	81.1	83.6	3.0
Powell	11.1	12.1	9.1
Pulaski	45.8	48.9	6.8
Rockcastle	14.0	14.8	5.6
Rowan	19.0	19.2	0.5
Russell	13.7	14.8	8.0
Wayne	17.0	17.7	4.2
Whitley	33.4	35.8	7.2
Wolfe	6.7	6.9	3.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

PROJECT TOTALS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Health	$ 40,000	$ 0	$ 40,000	$ 80,000
Vocational Education and Other Education	927,157	0	719,916	1,647,073
Community Development	1,895,430	2,202,859	3,149,735	7,248,024
Energy and Enterprise Development	48,000	0	58,930	106,930
Housing	350,000	0	0	350,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	326,504	0	326,504	653,008
Research and Technical Assistance	390,300	25,000	208,568	623,868
Total	**$3,977,391**	**$2,227,859**	**$4,503,653**	**$10,708,903**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$12,461,124	n.a.	$6,839,510	$19,300,634
Grand Total	**$12,461,124**	**$2,227,859**	**$11,343,163**	**$30,009,537**

MARYLAND

Population *(in thousands)*	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**4,217.0**	**4,463.3**	**5.8%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**220.1**	**215.0**	**–2.31%**
Allegany	80.5	74.5	–7.5%
Garrett	26.5	26.5	–0.1
Washington	113.1	114.1	0.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

PROJECT TOTALS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 40,200	$ 0	$ 52,326	$ 92,526
Community Development	990,000	0	1,440,000	2,430,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	79,148	0	123,859	203,007
Research and Technical Assistance	25,000	0	55,000	80,000
Total	**$1,134,348**	**$ 0**	**$1,671,185**	**$2,805,533**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$3,198,298	n.a.	$1,628,461	$4,826,759
Grand Total	**$4,332,646**	**$ 0**	**$3,299,646**	**$7,632,292**

MISSISSIPPI

Population (in thousands)	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**2,520.6**	**2,625.0**	**4.1%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**482.7**	**497.8**	**3.1%**
Alcorn	33.0	32.6	-1.2%
Benton	8.2	8.5	4.2
Chickasaw	17.9	18.0	0.6
Choctaw	9.0	8.9	-1.1
Clay	21.1	21.9	3.7
Itawamba	20.5	20.5	0.0
Kemper	10.1	10.1	-0.9
Lee	57.1	62.1	8.8
Lowndes	57.3	60.2	5.0
Marshall	29.3	33.2	13.3
Monroe	36.4	36.7	0.8
Noxubee	13.2	12.8	-2.8
Oktibbeha	36.0	37.0	2.6
Pontotoc	20.9	22.3	6.8
Prentiss	24.0	24.8	3.0
Tippah	18.7	18.8	0.5
Tishomingo	18.4	17.8	-3.2
Union	21.7	22.2	2.0
Webster	10.3	10.4	0.7
Winston	19.5	19.2	-1.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 811,923	$ 190,000	$ 593,998	$ 1,595,921
Community Development	3,309,845	876,980	2,447,053	6,633,878
Energy and Enterprise Development	5,000	0	0	5,500
Local Development District Planning and Administration	156,000	0	295,786	451,786
Research and Technical Assistance	200,000	0	266,178	466,178
Total	**$4,483,268**	**$1,066,980**	**$3,603,015**	**$9,153,263**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$3,660,497	n.a.	$4,561,425	$8,221,922
Grand Total	**$8,143,765**	**$1,066,980**	**$8,164,440**	**$17,375,185**

NEW YORK

Population *(in thousands)*	**1980**	**1986**	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**17,558.0**	**17,772.2**	**1.2%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,083.2**	**1,066.8**	**– 1.5%**
Allegany	51.7	50.5	– 2.4%
Broome	213.6	210.8	– 1.3
Cattaraugus	85.7	85.3	– 0.4
Chautauqua	146.9	143.1	– 2.6
Chemung	97.7	90.5	– 7.3
Chenango	49.3	50.0	1.3
Cortland	48.8	47.4	– 2.9
Delaware	46.8	47.1	0.5
Otsego	59.1	59.2	0.1
Schoharie	29.7	29.8	0.4
Schuyler	17.7	17.4	– 1.4
Steuben	99.2	96.9	– 2.3
Tioga	49.8	51.0	2.4
Tompkins	87.1	87.6	0.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

PROJECT TOTALS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 297,901	$ 76,550	$ 572,991	$ 947,442
Community Development	891,000	2,900,000	2,854,750	6,645,750
Energy and Enterprise Development	200,553	0	907,773	1,108,326
Local Development District Planning and Administration	132,011	0	132,011	264,022
Research and Technical Assistance	422,211	0	367,245	789,456
Total	**$1,943,676**	**$2,976,550**	**$4,834,770**	**$9,754,996**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$ 6,345,000	n.a	$ 362,309	$6,707,309
Grand Total	**$8,288,676**	**$2,976,550**	**$5,197,079**	**$16,462,305**

North Carolina

Population (in thousands)	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**5,881.8**	**6,331.3**	**7.7%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,217.7**	**1,295.8**	**6.4%**
Alexander	25.0	26.9	7.5%
Alleghany	9.6	9.7	1.3
Ashe	22.3	23.4	4.9
Avery	14.4	15.0	4.3
Buncombe	160.9	170.0	5.6
Burke	72.5	76.3	5.2
Caldwell	67.7	70.3	3.8
Cherokee	18.9	20.4	7.5
Clay	6.6	7.3	9.6
Davie	24.6	29.1	18.4
Forsyth	243.7	260.1	6.7
Graham	7.2	7.1	−1.6
Haywood	46.5	48.4	4.1
Henderson	58.6	67.3	14.8
Jackson	25.8	26.8	4.0
McDowell	35.1	36.3	3.2
Macon	20.2	23.0	14.0
Madison	16.8	17.4	3.6
Mitchell	14.4	14.5	0.4
Polk	13.0	14.2	9.5
Rutherford	53.8	57.0	6.0
Stokes	33.1	35.7	8.0
Surry	59.4	61.9	4.1
Swain	10.3	10.9	6.1
Transylvania	23.4	26.3	12.2
Watauga	31.7	34.5	8.9
Wilkes	58.7	60.7	3.4
Yadkin	28.4	29.6	4.1
Yancey	14.9	15.8	6.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 245,026	$ 150,000	$ 327,554	$ 722,580
Community Development	893,728	825,000	3,921,029	5,639,757
Energy and Enterprise Development	111,555	0	164,045	275,600
Local Development District Planning and Administration	320,641	0	1,350,571	1,671,212
Research and Technical Assistance	367,910	0	367,910	735,820
Total	**$1,938,860**	**$975,000**	**$6,131,109**	**$9,044,969**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$1,936,000	n.a.	$ 496,048	$2,432,048
Grand Total	**$3,874,860**	**$975,000**	**$6,627,157**	**$11,477,017**

OHIO

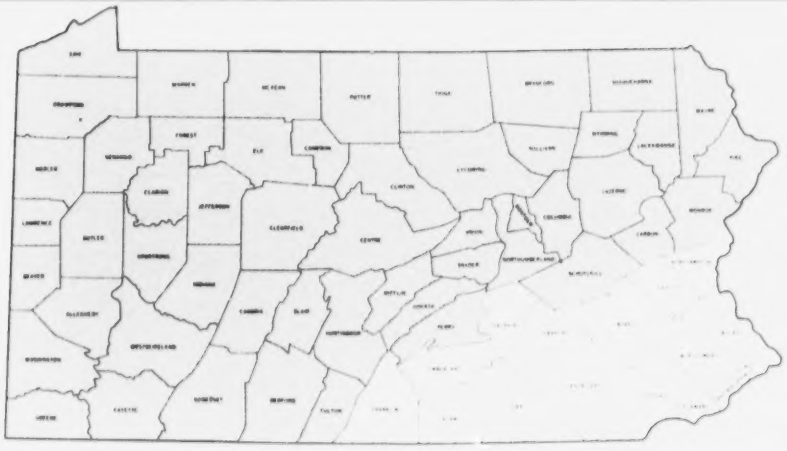
Population (in thousands)	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**10,797.6**	**10,752.2**	**–0.4%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,262.6**	**1,269.6**	**0.6%**
Adams	24.3	24.7	1.5%
Athens	56.4	57.6	2.2
Belmont	82.6	78.2	–5.3
Brown	31.9	34.7	8.7
Carroll	25.6	26.8	4.9
Clermont	128.5	140.6	9.4
Coshocton	36.0	35.9	–0.4
Gallia	30.1	29.8	–0.0
Guernsey	42.0	40.2	–4.2
Harrison	18.2	16.4	–9.8
Highland	33.5	34.6	3.5
Hocking	24.3	24.7	1.4
Holmes	29.4	30.0	2.1
Jackson	30.6	30.0	–1.9
Jefferson	91.6	85.7	–6.4
Lawrence	63.8	62.2	–2.6
Meigs	23.6	23.9	0.0
Monroe	17.4	16.2	–6.8
Morgan	14.2	14.2	0.0
Muskingum	83.3	84.1	0.9
Noble	11.3	11.5	2.0
Perry	31.0	31.8	2.3
Pike	22.8	25.0	9.8
Ross	65.0	67.3	3.5
Scioto	84.5	82.3	–2.7
Tuscarawas	84.6	85.5	1.0
Vinton	11.6	11.4	–1.8
Washington	64.3	64.2	–0.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 337,528	$ 37,810	$ 309,467	$ 684,805
Community Development	1,103,197	178,116	2,901,445	4,182,758
Energy and Enterprise Development	475,500	0	584,829	1,060,329
Local Development District Planning and Administration	136,000	0	179,112	315,112
Research and Technical Assistance	431,075	100,334	349,075	880,484
Total	**$2,483,300**	**$316,260**	**$4,323,928**	**$7,123,488**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$3,047,232	n.a.	$1,970,529	$5,017,761
Grand Total	**$5,530,532**	**$316,260**	**$6,294,457**	**$12,141,249**

PENNSYLVANIA



Population (in thousands)	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**11,863.9**	**11,889.0**	**0.2%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**5,994.2**	**5,867.2**	**-2.1%**
Allegheny	1450.2	1373.6	-5.3%
Armstrong	77.8	78.5	0.9
Beaver	204.4	193.2	-5.5
Bedford	46.8	47.7	2.1
Blair	136.6	132.5	-3.0
Bradford	62.9	64.3	2.1
Butler	147.9	151.1	2.1
Cambria	183.3	173.2	-5.5
Cameron	6.7	6.5	-2.9
Carbon	53.3	54.4	2.1
Centre	112.8	114.6	1.6
Clarion	43.4	42.6	-1.7
Clearfield	83.6	82.1	-1.7
Clinton	39.0	38.1	-2.3
Columbia	62.0	61.3	-1.1
Crawford	88.9	87.2	-1.9
Elk	38.3	37.5	-2.3
Erie	279.8	279.2	-0.2
Fayette	159.4	155.8	-2.3
Forest	5.1	4.8	-5.0
Fulton	12.8	14.0	8.7
Green	40.5	40.8	0.8
Huntingdon	42.3	42.9	1.4
Indiana	92.3	92.4	0.1
Jefferson	48.3	48.4	0.1
Juniata	19.2	20.0	4.4
Lackawanna	227.9	223.0	-2.2
Lawrence	107.2	101.9	-4.9
Luzerne	343.1	331.1	-3.5
Lycoming	118.4	116.3	-1.8
McKean	50.6	47.3	-6.5
Mercer	128.3	123.6	-3.7
Mifflin	46.9	46.4	-0.0
Monroe	69.4	82.7	19.1
Montour	16.7	16.7	0.0
Northumberland	100.4	99.4	-0.0
Perry	35.7	38.8	8.6
Pike	18.3	22.3	22.2
Potter	17.7	18.3	3.3
Schuylkill	160.6	156.4	-2.7
Snyder	33.6	35.6	6.0
Somerset	81.2	80.9	-0.4
Sullivan	6.3	6.3	-1.0
Susquehanna	37.9	39.9	5.4
Tioga	41.0	40.5	-1.3
Union	32.9	34.6	5.4
Venango	64.4	62.1	-3.6
Warren	47.4	46.4	-2.3
Washington	217.1	212.5	-2.1
Wayne	35.2	38.7	9.9
Westmoreland	392.2	381.1	-2.8
Wyoming	26.4	27.8	5.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

PROJECT TOTALS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Health	$ 200,000	$ 0	$ 1,544,675	$ 1,744,675
Vocational Education and Other Education	47,916	0	53,476	101,392
Community Development	200,000	78,000	260,000	538,000
Energy and Enterprise Development	1,925,970	341,021	1,770,303	4,037,294
Local Development District Planning and Administration	340,436	0	340,592	681,028
Research and Technical Assistance	350,000	0	350,000	700,000
Total	**$3,064,322**	**$419,021**	**$4,319,046**	**$7,802,389**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$11,164,942	n.a.	$4,295,743	$15,460,685
Grand Total	**$14,229,264**	**$419,021**	**$8,614,789**	**$23,263,074**

South Carolina

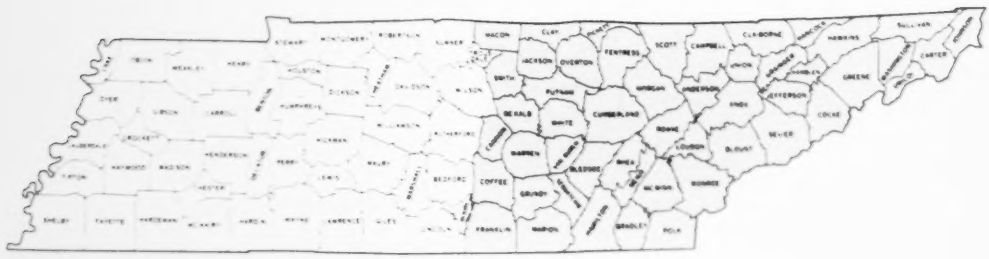
Population *(in thousands)*	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**3,121.8**	**3,375.6**	**8.2%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**793.0**	**841.3**	**6.1%**
Anderson	133.2	140.7	5.6%
Cherokee	41.0	41.1	0.2
Greenville	287.9	306.3	6.4
Oconee	48.6	53.1	9.3
Pickens	79.3	87.5	10.4
Spartanburg	203.0	212.6	4.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 512,668	$ 0	$ 489,469	$1,002,137
Community Development	1,414,150	1,689,650	2,985,152	6,088,952
Local Development District Planning and Administration	97,000	12,000	85,000	194,000
Research and Technical Assistance	88,219	0	98,219	186,438
Total	**$2,112,037**	**$1,701,650**	**$3,657,840**	**$7,471,527**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$ 844,999	n.a.	$ 211,255	$1,056,254
Grand Total	**$2,957,036**	**$1,701,650**	**$3,869,095**	**$8,527,781**

TENNESSEE



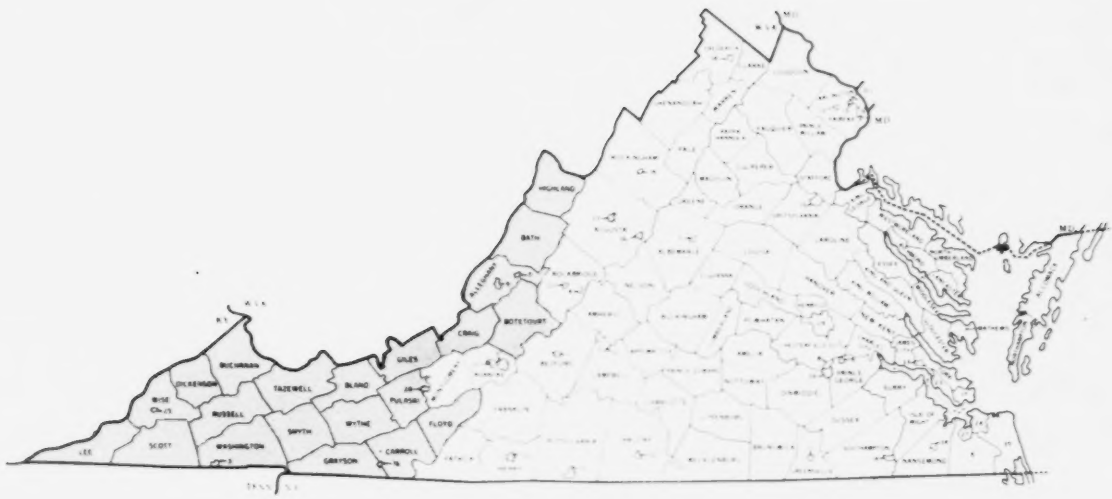
Population (in thousands)	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**4,591.1**	**4,802.8**	**4.6%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**2,073.8**	**2,144.7**	**3.4%**
Anderson	67.3	68.8	2.1%
Bledsoe	9.5	9.6	1.1
Blount	77.8	83.2	6.9
Bradley	67.5	72.3	7.0
Campbell	34.9	35.5	1.7
Cannon	10.2	10.8	5.5
Carter	50.2	51.3	2.2
Claiborne	24.6	26.9	9.4
Clay	7.7	7.9	2.8
Cocke	28.8	29.3	1.6
Coffee	38.3	41.3	7.8
Cumberland	28.7	31.7	10.6
DeKalb	13.6	14.4	5.8
Fentress	14.8	15.7	6.1
Franklin	32.0	33.7	5.4
Grainger	16.8	17.4	3.9
Greene	54.4	56.5	3.8
Grundy	13.8	14.5	5.0
Hamblen	49.3	52.9	7.4
Hamilton	287.7	284.3	-1.2
Hancock	6.9	6.8	-1.0
Hawkins	43.8	45.1	3.1
Jackson	9.4	9.3	-1.1
Jefferson	31.3	33.4	6.7
Johnson	13.7	14.2	3.2
Knox	319.7	329.5	3.1
Loudon	28.6	30.5	6.8
McMinn	41.9	43.2	3.2
Macon	15.7	15.8	0.9
Marion	24.4	24.8	1.5
Meigs	7.4	7.9	6.2
Monroe	28.7	30.6	6.5
Morgan	16.6	16.8	1.1
Overton	17.6	17.9	1.6
Pickett	4.4	4.5	3.6
Polk	13.6	13.7	0.8
Putnam	47.7	51.1	7.2
Rhea	24.2	24.9	2.7
Roane	48.4	49.4	2.1
Scott	19.3	20.7	7.4
Sequatchie	8.6	8.9	4.0
Sevier	41.4	46.7	12.8
Smith	14.9	14.6	-1.9
Sullivan	144.0	146.3	1.6
Unicoi	16.4	16.9	3.0
Union	11.7	12.2	4.3
VanBuren	4.7	4.8	1.7
Warren	32.7	33.1	1.4
Washington	88.8	93.0	4.8
White	19.6	20.2	3.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

PROJECT TOTALS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 679,748	$ 0	$ 348,840	$ 1,028,588
Community Development	2,994,073	32,600	3,202,157	6,228,830
Energy and Enterprise Development	59,000	0	42,000	101,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	270,338	0	270,338	540,676
Research and Technical Assistance	370,000	30,000	255,000	655,000
Total	**$ 4,373,159**	**$62,600**	**$4,118,335**	**$ 8,554,094**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$10,955,000	n.a.	$ 4,197,491	$15,152,491
Grand Total	**$15,328,159**	**$62,600**	**$8,315,826**	**$23,706,585**

VIRGINIA



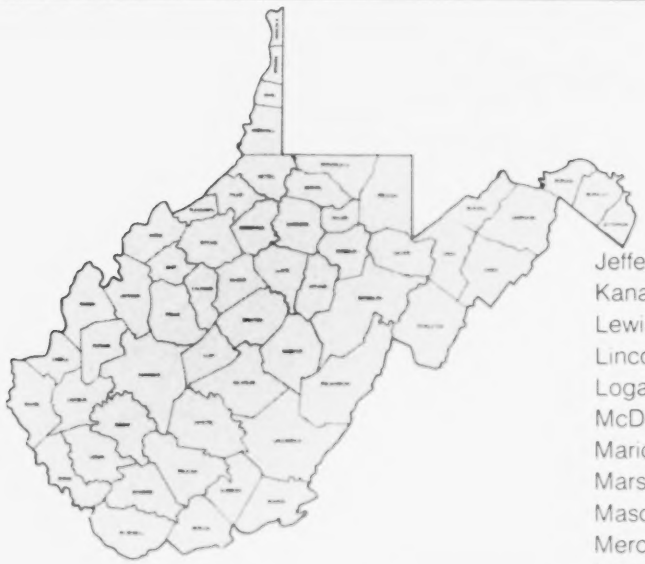
Population *(in thousands)*	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**5,346.8**	**5,787.1**	**8.2%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**549.9**	**548.4**	**– 0.3%**
Allegheny	14.3	13.9	– 3.31%
Bath	5.9	5.2	– 10.67
Bland	6.3	6.4	0.54
Botetourt	23.3	24.7	6.16
Buchanan	38.0	35.8	– 5.70
Carroll	27.3	27.3	0.2
Craig	3.9	4.2	5.7
Dickenson	19.8	19.8	0.2
Floyd	11.6	11.8	1.6
Giles	17.8	17.6	– 1.3
Grayson	16.6	16.6	0.0
Highland	2.9	2.8	– 3.6
Lee	26.0	26.6	2.3
Pulaski	35.2	34.2	– 2.8
Russell	31.8	32.2	1.3
Scott	25.1	25.5	1.8
Smyth	33.3	33.0	– 0.9
Tazewell	50.5	50.4	– 0.2
Washington	46.5	47.3	1.7
Wise	43.9	44.8	2.1
Wythe	25.5	25.6	0.3
Bristol City	19.0	18.0	– 5.3
Clifton Forge City	5.0	5.1	1.5
Covington City	9.1	7.9	– 12.4
Galax City	6.5	6.9	5.9
Norton City	4.8	4.7	– 1.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations, July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

PROJECT TOTALS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 103,432	$ 0	$ 131,792	$ 235,224
Community Development	1,387,707	35,700	1,366,567	2,789,974
Energy and Enterprise Development	27,680	0	27,680	55,360
Local Development District Planning and Administration	255,588	147,230	285,714	688,532
Research and Technical Assistance	115,000	0	13,612	128,612
Total	**$1,889,407**	**$182,930**	**$1,825,365**	**$3,897,702**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$1,782,825	n.a.	$ 785,612	$2,568,437
Grand Total	**$3,672,232**	**$182,930**	**$2,610,977**	**$6,466,139**

West Virginia



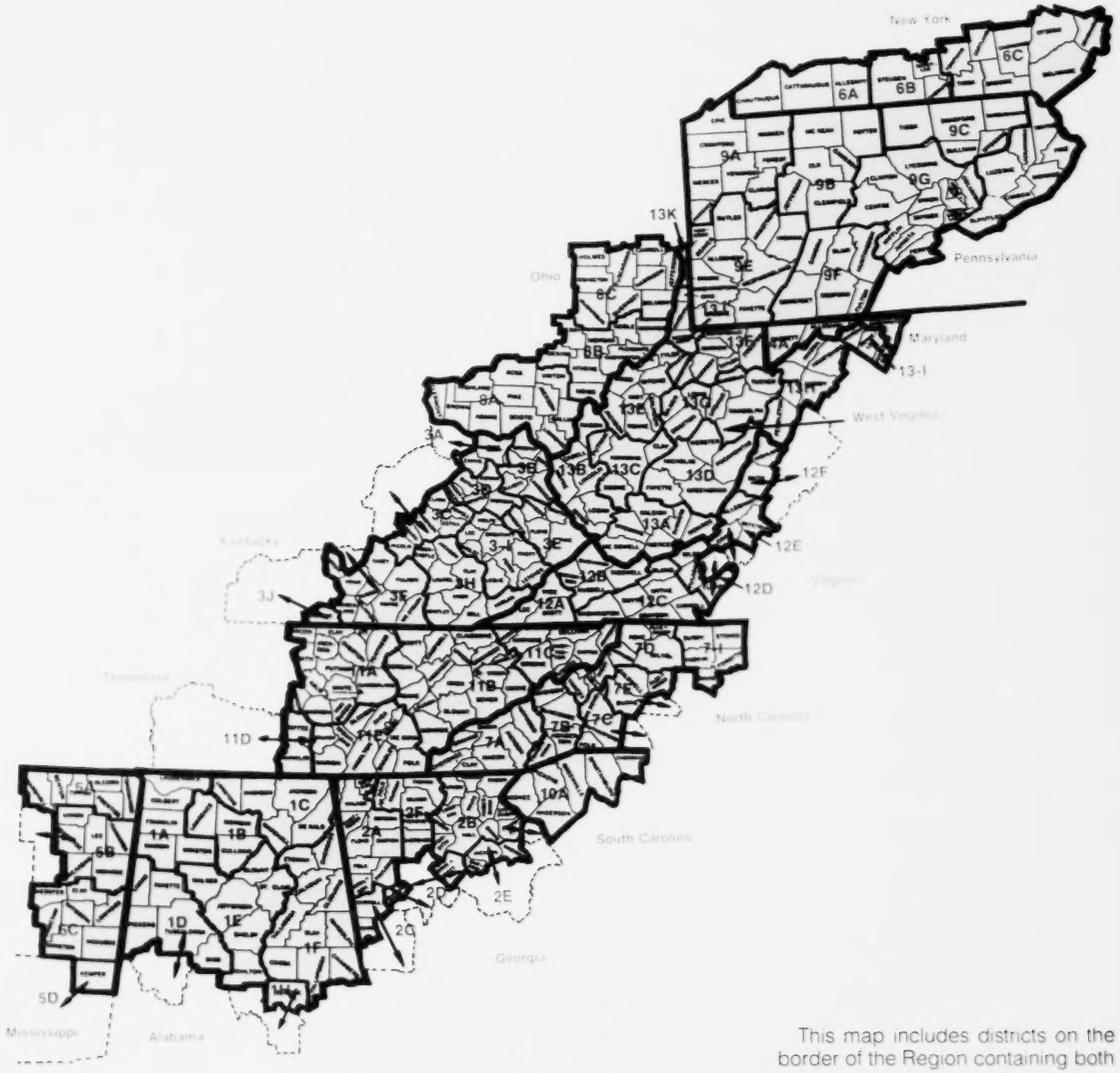
Population (in thousands)	1980	1986	Percentage of Change 1980-86
State Total	**1,950.2**	**1,919.0**	**-1.6%**
Total of Counties in Appalachia	**1,950.2**	**1,919.0**	**-1.6%**
Barbour	16.6	16.5	-0.7%
Berkeley	46.8	51.5	10.0
Boone	30.4	29.9	-1.8
Braxton	13.9	14.6	5.3
Brooke	31.1	29.5	-5.2
Cabell	106.8	104.7	-2.0
Calhoun	8.3	8.2	-0.3
Clay	11.3	11.4	1.2
Doddridge	7.4	7.7	3.7
Fayette	57.9	55.5	-4.1
Gilmer	8.3	8.5	1.9
Grant	10.2	9.7	-5.1
Greenbrier	37.7	38.4	2.0
Hampshire	14.9	16.2	8.7
Hancock	41.1	39.6	-3.5
Hardy	10.0	10.0	-0.2
Harrison	77.7	75.2	-3.2
Jackson	25.8	26.3	1.9
Jefferson	30.3	33.8	11.4
Kanawha	231.4	224.1	-3.1
Lewis	18.8	18.7	-0.4
Lincoln	23.7	21.1	-10.9
Logan	50.7	49.5	-2.3
McDowell	49.9	45.3	-9.2
Marion	65.8	64.1	-2.6
Marshall	41.6	39.2	-5.7
Mason	27.0	25.9	-4.1
Mercer	73.9	70.9	-4.1
Mineral	27.2	27.7	1.7
Mingo	37.3	36.8	-1.4
Monongalia	75.0	77.7	3.6
Monroe	12.9	12.2	-5.1
Morgan	10.7	10.1	-5.3
Nicholas	28.1	28.4	1.0
Ohio	61.4	58.0	-5.5
Pendleton	7.9	7.9	0.0
Pleasants	8.2	8.1	-2.3
Pocahontas	9.9	9.5	-4.6
Preston	30.5	30.4	-0.2
Putnam	38.2	42.3	10.7
Raleigh	86.8	84.2	-3.0
Randolph	28.7	28.3	-1.3
Ritchie	11.4	11.2	-2.5
Roane	16.0	15.5	-2.8
Summers	15.9	14.4	-9.2
Taylor	16.6	16.3	-1.5
Tucker	8.7	8.6	-1.3
Tyler	11.3	11.0	-2.6
Upshur	23.4	24.7	5.5
Wayne	46.0	44.6	-3.1
Webster	12.2	11.9	-3.2
Wetzel	21.9	21.7	-0.6
Wirt	4.9	4.6	-6.5
Wood	93.6	92.0	-1.7
Wyoming	36.0	34.7	-3.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Populations; July 1, 1986, estimates. Tables processed from computer data derived by ARC staff. Percentage of change calculated from unrounded numbers.

Project Totals in Fiscal Year 1987

Nonhighway *(Projects Approved)*	**ARC Funds**	**Other Federal Funds**	**State and Local Funds**	**Total Eligible Costs**
Health	$ 41,750	$ 0	$ 50,000	$ 91,750
Vocational Education and Other Education	$ 703,405	$ 0	$ 499,528	$ 1,202,933
Community Development	156,073	0	0	156,073
Energy and Enterprise Development	400,000	0	400,000	800,000
Local Development District Planning and Administration	413,394	210,000	990,861	1,614,255
Research and Technical Assistance	234,168	0	175,000	409,168
Total	**$ 1,948,790**	**$210,000**	**$2,115,389**	**$ 4,274,179**
Highway *(Funds Obligated)*				
Appalachian Development Highway System and Access Roads	$10,745,138	n.a.	$2,977,911	$13,723,049
Grand Total	**$12,693,928**	**$210,000**	**$5,093,300**	**$17,997,228**

Local Development Districts in the Appalachian Region



This map includes districts on the border of the Region containing both Appalachian and non-Appalachian counties. The non-Appalachian counties are indicated by broken boundary lines.

Local Development Districts

See the map opposite.

Alabama

1A: Northwest Alabama Council of Local Governments
P.O. Box 2603
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660
205/383-3861

Counties: Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Marion, Winston

1B: North Central Alabama Regional Council of Governments
P.O. Box C
Decatur, Alabama 35602
205/355-4515

Counties: Cullman, Lawrence, Morgan

1C: Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments
115 Washington Street, S.E.
Huntsville, Alabama 35801
205/533-3330

Counties: DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall

1D: West Alabama Planning and Development Council
7601 Cardinal Airport Road
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406
205/345-5545

Counties: Bibb, Fayette, Lamar, Pickens, Tuscaloosa (Greene, Hale)

1E: Birmingham Regional Planning Commission
2112 Eleventh Avenue, South
Magnolia Office Park, Suite 220
Birmingham, Alabama 35256
205/251-8139

Counties: Blount, Chilton, Jefferson, St. Clair, Shelby, Walker

1F: East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 2186
Anniston, Alabama 36202
205/237-6741

Counties: Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa

1H: Central Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission
2911 Zelda Road, Suite A
Montgomery, Alabama 36106
205/271-2866

Counties: Elmore (Autauga, Montgomery)

Georgia

2A: Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Drawer H, Jackson Hill Drive
Rome, Georgia 30163
404/295-6485

Counties: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker

2B: Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, Georgia 30503
404/536-3431

Counties: Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White (Hart)

2C: Chattahoochee-Flint Area Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 2308
Newnan, Georgia 30264
404/253-8521

Counties: Carrol, Heard (Coweta, Meriwether, Troup)

2D: Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 1801
100 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30335
404/656-7700

Counties: Douglas, Gwinnett (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Rockdale)

2E: Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
305 Research Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601
404/548-3141

Counties: Barrow, Jackson, Madison (Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton)

2F: North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission
503 W. Waugh Street
Dalton, Georgia 30720
404/272-2300

Counties: Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield

Kentucky

3A: Buffalo Trace Area Development District, Inc.
327 West Second Street
Maysville, Kentucky 41056
606/564-6894

Counties: Fleming, Lewis (Bracken, Mason, Robertson)

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

3B: FIVCO Area Development District
P.O. Box 636
Catlettsburg, Kentucky 41129
606/739-5191

Counties: Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Greenup, Lawrence

3C: Bluegrass Area Development District, Inc.
3220 Nicholasville Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40503
606/272-6656

Counties: Clark, Estill, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Powell (Anderson, Bourbon, Boyle, Fayette, Franklin, Harrison, Jessamine, Mercer, Nicholas, Scott, Woodford)

3D: Gateway Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 1070
Owingsville, Kentucky 40360
606/674-6355

Counties: Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Rowan

3E: Big Sandy Area Development District, Inc.
2nd Floor, Municipal Building
Prestonburg, Kentucky 41653
606/886-2374

Counties: Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, Pike

3F: Lake Cumberland Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 570
Russell Springs, Kentucky 42642
502/866-4200

Counties: Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne (Taylor)

3H: Cumberland Valley Area Development District, Inc.
ADD Office Building
London, Kentucky 40741
606/864-7391

Counties: Bell, Clay, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Rockcastle, Whitley

3I: Kentucky River Area Development District, Inc.
381 Perry County Park Road
Hazard, Kentucky 41701
606/436-3158

Counties: Breathitt, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Owsley, Perry, Wolfe

3J: Barren River Area Development District, Inc.
P.O. Box 2120
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101
502/781-2381

Counties: Monroe (Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Simpson, Warren)

Maryland

4A: Tri-County Council for Western Maryland, Inc.
72 Pershing Street
Cumberland, Maryland 21501
301/777-2158

Counties: Allegany, Garrett, Washington

Mississippi

5A: Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District
P.O. Box 6D
Booneville, Mississippi 38829
601/728-6248

Counties: Alcorn, Benton, Marshall, Prentiss, Tippah, Tishomingo

5B: Three Rivers Planning and Development District
P.O. Drawer B
Pontotoc, Mississippi 38863
601/489-2415

Counties: Chickasaw, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Pontotoc, Union (Calhoun, Lafayette)

5C: Golden Triangle Planning and Development District
P.O. Drawer DN
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
601/325-3855

Counties: Choctaw, Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Webster, Winston

5D: East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
P.O. Box 499
Newton, Mississippi 39345
601/683-2007

Counties: Kemper (Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith)

New York

6A: Southern Tier West Regional Planning and Development Board
445 Broad Street
Salamanca, New York 14779
716/945-5301

Counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua

6B: Southern Tier Central Regional Planning and Development Board
53½ Bridge Street
Corning, New York 14830
607/962-3021 and 962-5092

Counties: Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

6C: Southern Tier East Regional Planning and Development Board
84 Hawley Street
Binghamton, New York 13901-3904
607/724-1327

Counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins

North Carolina

7A: Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission
P.O. Drawer 850
Bryson City, North Carolina 28713
704/488-9211

Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain

7B: Land-of-Sky Regional Council
25 Heritage Drive
Asheville, North Carolina 28806
704/254-8131

Counties: Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Transylvania

7C: Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 841
Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139
704/287-2281

Counties: McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, (Cleveland)

7D: Region D Council of Governments
P.O. Box 1820
Boone, North Carolina 28607
704/264-5558

Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes, Yancey

7E: Western Piedmont Council of Governments
30 Third Street, N.W.
Hickory, North Carolina 28601
704/322-9191

Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell (Catawba)

7I: Northwest Piedmont Council of Governments
280 South Liberty Street
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
919/722-9346

Counties: Davie, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin

Ohio

8A: Ohio Valley Regional Development Commission
Griffin Hall
740 Second Street
Portsmouth, Ohio 45662
614/354-7795

Counties: Adams, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton

8B: Buckeye Hills-Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Inc.
216 Putnam Street
St. Clair Building, Suite 410
Marietta, Ohio 45750
614/374-9436

Counties: Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Perry, Washington

8C: Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association
P.O. Box 130
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
614/439-4471

Counties: Belmont Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Muskingum, Tuscarawas

Pennsylvania

9A: Northwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
Biery Building, Suite 406
Franklin, Pennsylvania 16323
814/437-3024

Counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango, Warren

9B: North Central Pennsylvania Regional Planning and Development Commission
P.O. Box 488
Ridgway, Pennsylvania 15853
814/773-3162

Counties: Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter

9C: Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission
507 Main Street
Towanda, Pennsylvania 18848
717/265-9103

Counties: Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming

9D: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania
1151 Oak Street
Pittston, Pennsylvania 18640-3795
717/655-5581

Counties: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, Wayne

9E: Southwestern Pennsylvania Economic Development District
110 Market Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
412/391-1240

Counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Washington, Westmoreland

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

9F: Southern Alleghenies Planning and Development Commission
1506 11th Avenue, Suite 100
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16601
814/946-1641

Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset

9G: SEDA-COG
R.D. No. 1
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
717/524-4491

Counties: Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Juniata, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union (Perry)

South Carolina

10A: South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments
P.O. Drawer 6668
Greenville, South Carolina 29606
803/242-9733

Counties: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg

Tennessee

11A: Upper Cumberland Development District
1225 Burgess Falls Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501
615/432-4111

Counties: Cannon, Clay, Cumberland, DeKalb, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Van Buren, Warren, White

11B: East Tennessee Development District
P.O. Box 19806
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919
615/584-8553

Counties: Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Monroe, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, Union

11C: First Tennessee Development District
207 N. Boone Street, Suite 800
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
615/928-0224

Counties: Carter, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, Washington; Washington County, Virginia

11D: South Central Tennessee Development District
P.O. Box 1346
Columbia, Tennessee 38401
615/381-2040

Counties: Coffee, Franklin, (Bedford, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marshall, Maury, Moore, Perry, Wayne)

11E: Southeast Tennessee Development District
216 West 8th Street
Suite 300
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
615/266-5781

Counties: Bledsoe, Bradley, Grundy, Hamilton, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Polk, Rhea, Sequatchie

Virginia

12A: LENOWISCO Planning District Commission
P.O. Box 366
Duffield, Virginia 24244
703/431-2206

Counties: Lee, Scott, Wise, City of Norton

12B: Cumberland Plateau Planning District
P.O. Box 548
Lebanon, Virginia 24266
703/889-1778

Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Russell, Tazewell

12C: Mount Rogers Planning District Commission
1021 Terrace Drive
Marion, Virginia 24354
703/783-5103

Counties: Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, Wythe, Cities of Bristol and Galax

12D: New River Valley Planning District Commission
P.O. Box 3726
Radford, Virginia 24143
703/639-9313

Counties: Floyd, Giles, Pulaski, (Montgomery and City of Radford)

12E: Fifth Planning District Commission
P.O. Drawer 2569
Roanoke, Virginia 24010
703/343-4417

Counties: Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig and Cities of Clifton Forge and Covington (Roanoke County and Cities of Roanoke and Salem)

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

12F: Central Shenandoah Planning District Commission
P.O. Box 1337
Staunton, Virginia 24401
703/885-5174

Counties: Bath, Highland (Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham and Cities of Buena Vista, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton and Waynesboro)

West Virginia

13A: Region 1 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 1442
Princeton, West Virginia 24740
304/425-9508

Counties: McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh, Summers, Wyoming

13B: Region 2 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 939
Huntington, West Virginia 25712
304/529-3357

Counties: Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Wayne, Boyd County, Kentucky and Lawrence County, Ohio

13C: BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council—Region 3
1223 Leone Lane
Dunbar, West Virginia 25064
304/768-8191

Counties: Boone, Clay, Kanawha, Putnam

13D: Region 4 Planning and Development Council (Gauley)
500B Main Street
Summersville, West Virginia 26651
304/872-4970

Counties: Fayette, Greenbriar, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster

13E: Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council—Region 5
P.O Box 247
Parkersburg, West Virginia 26102
304/485-3801

Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, Wood

13F: Region 6 Planning and Development Council
200 Adams Street
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554
304/366-5693

Counties: Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor

13G: Region 7 Planning and Development Council
40 Chancery Street
Buckhannon, West Virginia 26201
304/472-6564

Counties: Barbour, Braxton, Gilmer, Lewis, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur

13H: Region 8 Planning and Development Council
P.O. Box 887
Petersburg, West Virginia 26847
304/257-1221

Counties: Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton

13I: Eastern Panhandle Regional Planning and Development Council—Region 9
121 W. King Street
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401
304/263-1743

Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan

13J: Bel-O-Mar Regional Council and Planning Commission —Region 10
P.O. Box 2086
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
304/242-1800

Counties: Marshall, Ohio, Wetzel; Belmont County, Ohio

13K: B-H-J Planning Commission —Region 11
814 Adams Street
Steubenville, Ohio 43952
614/282-3685

Counties: Brooke, Hancock; Jefferson County, Ohio

Note: Parentheses indicate non-Appalachian counties and independent cities included with the development districts.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

March 31, 1988

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APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
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